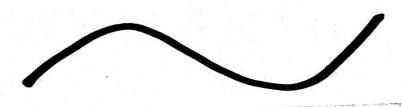
INTEGRALES Doubles

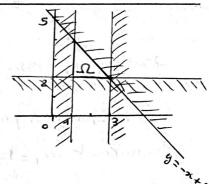


Classification Themes de MégaMath, Does de Dany-Jack MERCIER Calculer les intégrales doubles suivantes:

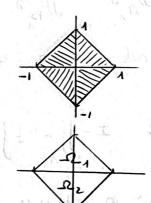
a)
$$I = \int_{x=1}^{3} \int_{y=2}^{-n+5} \frac{1}{(n+y)^3} dy dx$$

$$= \int_{x=1}^{3} \left[\frac{1}{-2(n+y)^2} \right]_{y=2}^{-n+5} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{3} \frac{1}{25} - \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} dx$$

$$I = \frac{2}{75}$$



b) = 2 = {(n,y) / |n|+|y|<1} en le comé



•
$$\Omega_1$$
 et Ω_2 sont symétriques (à Ox , donc :
$$\iint f(n,y) dx dy = \iint f(n,-y) dx dy$$

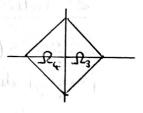
(porchet de variable)

Avini
$$I = \iint_{\Omega_1} g(n,y) dn dy + \iint_{\Omega_2} g(n,y) dn dy = \iint_{\Omega_3} g(n,y) dn dy + \iint_{\Omega_3} g(n,-y) dx dy$$

$$I = \iint_{\Omega_3} g(n,y) dn dy + \iint_{\Omega_3} g(n,-y) dn dy + \iint_{\Omega_3} g(n,-y) dx dy$$

$$I = 0 \quad \text{puisque} \quad g(n,-y) = -g(n,y).$$

cette fais-ai $\beta(-n,y) = -\beta(n,y)$. Comme Ω_3 et Ω_4 sont symétriques α by le mangument que préc.



$$\int_{\Omega}^{2} dx dy = \int_{x=-1}^{\infty} \int_{y=-n-1}^{x+1} y^{2} dy dx + \int_{x=0}^{1} \int_{x-1}^{x+1} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{y^{2}}{3} \right]_{-x-1}^{x+1} dx + \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\frac{y^{2}}{3} \right]_{-x-1}^{-x+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^{2} (n+1)^{3} dn + \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^{4} (1+t)^{3} (-dt)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^{2} (n+1)^{3} dn + \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^{4} (1+t)^{3} (-dt)$$

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$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^{2} (n+1)^{3} dn + \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^{4} (1+t)^{3} dn + \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^{4} (1+t)^{3} dn$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^{2} (n+1)^{3} dn + \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^{4} (1+t)^{3} dn + \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^{4} (1+t)^{3} dn$$

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$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^{4} (n+1)^{3} dn + \frac{2}{3$$

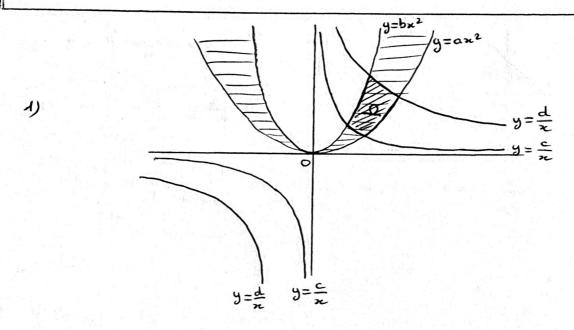
2-solution: Soit s la symétrie orth. l_a la première biosection. Gra $s\binom{n}{y} = \binom{n}{n}$ d'où un Jacobien $|\det\binom{0}{1}\binom{n}{n}| = 1$, or parchet de variable, n èvant stable pars:

 $I = \iint_{\Omega} n^2 dx dy = \iint_{\Omega} y^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{3} \text{ presedemment}$ calculé!

Soient a, b, c, d 4 néels positifs tels que 0 < a < b et 0 < c < d. Gn considére le domaine Ω formé des points M de coordonnées (n, y) vérificant $a \times 2^2 \le y \le b \times 2^2$ et $\frac{c}{x} \le y \le \frac{d}{x}$

- 1) Représenter graphiquement le domaine r
- 2) En utilisant le changement de variables $u = \frac{y}{x^2}$ et v = xy, calculer l'intégrale

$$I = \iint_{\mathcal{R}} x^3 dx dy$$



2)
$$I = \iint_{\Omega} x^3 dx dy = \iint_{\Omega} \frac{v}{u} |J \varphi(u, v)| du dv$$

où Rest le rectangle { a susb } c susd =

On home:
$$\int u = \frac{y}{x^2}$$
 \Rightarrow $\int x = u^{-\frac{1}{3}} v^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $y = u^3 v^3$

d'où la matrice jacobéenne

$$Jf(u,v) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3}u^{\frac{4}{3}}v^{\frac{1}{3}} & \frac{1}{3}u^{\frac{1}{3}}v^{\frac{2}{3}} \\ \frac{2}{3}u^{\frac{1}{3}}v^{\frac{1}{3}} & \frac{1}{3}u^{\frac{2}{3}}v^{\frac{2}{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Internet is the other to

et le jacobien de 9:

et le jacobien de
$$\theta$$
:
$$|\mathcal{J} \cdot \theta(u, v)| = \left| -\frac{1}{9} u^{\frac{2}{3}} v^{-\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{2}{9} u^{\frac{2}{3}} v^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right| = \frac{1}{3} u^{\frac{2}{3}} v^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{R} u^{-\frac{5}{3}} v^{\frac{2}{3}} du dv = \frac{1}{3} \left(\int_{a}^{b} u^{-\frac{5}{3}} du \right) \left(\int_{c}^{d} v^{\frac{2}{3}} dv \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{10} \left(a^{-\frac{2}{3}} - b^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right) \left(d^{\frac{5}{3}} - c^{\frac{5}{3}} \right)$$

The state of the s

Calculer les intégrales doubles suivantes:

D'est la surface du triangle de sommets

D'est le disque ferme de centre (0,0) est de rayon 1.

a)
$$I = \iint xy \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^{1} x \int_{y=0}^{1-x} y \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^{1} x \int_{y=0}^{2} \frac{1-x}{2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{x=0}^{1} x \int_{x=0}^{1} \frac{1-x}{2} \, dx$$

$$= \int_{n=0}^{1} x \left[\frac{y^{2}}{2} \right]_{0}^{1-x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} x (1-x)^{2} dx = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$I = \iint (n+y) \, dn \, dy$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^{1} \int_{y=0}^{x} (n+y) \, dy \, dn + \int_{x=1}^{2} \int_{y=0}^{2-x} (n+y) \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_{n=0}^{1} n^{2} + \left[\frac{y^{2}}{2}\right]_{0}^{N} dn + \int_{n=1}^{2} n(2-n) + \left[\frac{y^{2}}{2}\right]_{0}^{2-n} dn$$

$$=\frac{4}{3}$$

c) famage en polarie: $\frac{1}{1+e^2}$ $\frac{1}{1+e^2+y^2}$ $\frac{1}{1+e^2}$ $\frac{1}{1+e^2}$ $\frac{1}{1+e^2}$ $\frac{1}{1+e^2}$ $\frac{1}{1+e^2}$ $\frac{1}{1+e^2}$ $\frac{1}{1+e^2}$ $\frac{1}{1+e^2}$ $\frac{1}{1+e^2}$

 $= \pi \ln 2$ $= \pi \ln 2$ $= \ln (1 + \ell^2) \int_0^{\pi} dt dt$ $= \ln \ln 2$ $= \ln \ln 2$ $= \ln \ln 2$

(place) no - not house

a) Calculer
$$I = \iint_{\Omega} (\pi^2 + y^2) \, doc \, dy$$

où $\Omega = \left\{ (\pi, y) \not\in \mathbb{R}^2 / \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} < 1 \right\}$, $a > 9$, $b > 9$.

On pourse utiliser le cheft de variable $\begin{cases} \pi = a \, e \, cos \, \theta \\ y = b \, e \, sin \, \theta \end{cases}$

b) In décluire $\int_{C} -y^3 \, dx + x^3 \, dy$ où C est l'ellipse d'équation $\frac{\pi^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ paronnue dan le sem plinect.

$$\frac{n^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} < 1 \iff e^2 < 1 \iff 0 < e < 1 \implies 0$$
 scon prend $e > 0$



Ber un C1 différmaphisme de N om Riter), et on jacobien est:

$$|dl(e,t)| = det \left(\begin{array}{c} a \cos t - a e \sin t \\ b \sin \theta & b e \cos t \end{array} \right) = abe$$

$$I = \iint_{-\Omega} (n^2 + y^2) dx dy = \iint_{\Omega} e^2 (a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta). abe ded\theta$$

$$= \frac{ab}{4} \int_{a}^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 20}{2} + b^{2} \frac{1 - \cos 20}{2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{ab}{4} \cdot \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} \cdot 2\pi$$

$$I = \frac{Tab(a^2+b^2)}{4}$$

.../...

$$\int_{C} P dx + Q dy = \iint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

Dei, l'on obtient
$$\int -y^3 dx + n^3 dy = \iint (3n^2 + 3y^2) dx dy = \frac{3\pi}{4} ab(a^2 + b^2)$$

a) Callet I - 1 150 1 19 1 de day

NB: Lecalcul direct de $\int -y^3 dx + n^3 dy$ est possible. On paramète l'ellipse par $\begin{cases} n = a \cos t \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases}$

11 (1 0 0 d + 2 00 00) 1 1 2 1 00 0

11 1360 1 1 1 1 15 00 1 1 1 1

$$I = \begin{cases} -y^3 dn + n^3 dy = \begin{cases} 2\pi \\ (ab^3 \sin^4 t + a^3 b \cos^4 t) dt \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{4}t \, dt = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2t + \frac{1}{8}\cos 4t\right) dt = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{4}t \, dt = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2t + \frac{1}{8}\cos 4t\right) dt = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

danc $I = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ ab (a^2+b^2) comme prieve.

Calculer
$$I = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} x^2 y^2 dx dy$$
 où $\mathcal{N} = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 < 1 \right\}$

Faisons un parsage en coordonnées polaires,

$$T = \iint e^{2\cos^{2}\theta} \cdot e^{2\sin^{2}\theta} \cdot e^{2\theta} d\theta \quad \text{on} \quad D = \left\{ (e, \theta) / \cos(2\theta) + \cos(2\theta) \right\}$$

$$= \iint e^{5} \sin^{2}\theta \cos^{2}\theta de d\theta$$

$$= \int e^{5} \sin^{2}\theta \cos^{2}\theta de d\theta$$

$$= \int e^{5} \sin^{2}\theta \cos^{2}\theta d\theta d\theta$$

$$= \int e^{5} d\theta \cdot \int \frac{1 - \cos(4\theta)}{8} d\theta$$

$$= \int e^{5} d\theta \cdot \int \frac{1 - \cos(4\theta)}{8} d\theta$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{24}$$

Calculer
$$\iint e^{\frac{\pi - y}{n + y}} dx dy$$
 our $\Omega = \frac{1}{2}(\pi, y)/\pi > 0, y > 0, \pi + y < 1$
en utilisant le changement de variable $u = \pi + y$ et, $v = \pi - y$.

$$\begin{cases} u = x + y \\ v = x - y \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(u + v) \\ y = \frac{1}{2}(u - v) \end{cases}$$

Ces dernières équations définissent en appl. Co 7: (u, v) m (n, y), de jacobien en (u, v):

$$JP(u,v) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Done

$$I = \iint_{\Omega} e^{\frac{x-y}{n+y}} dx dy = \iint_{\Omega} e^{\frac{y}{u}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du du$$

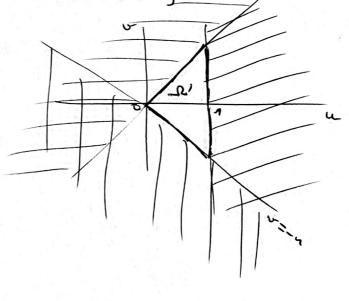
$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dv \, du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[u e^{\frac{2\pi}{u}} \right]_{-\omega}^{\omega} du$$

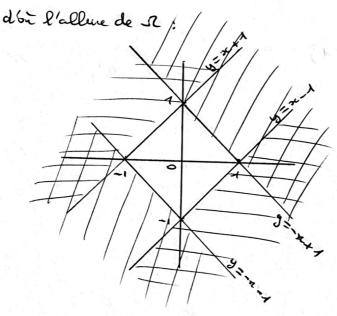
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(u e - u e^{-1} \right) du$$

$$= \frac{e - e^{-1}}{4} \int_{0}^{\infty} u \, du$$

$$= \frac{e - e^{-1}}{4}$$



Gna |x-y|<1 => -1<x-y<1 => x-1<y<x+1 |x+y|<1 => -1<x+y<1 => -x-1<y<-x+1



rest un cané.

$$\int_{\Omega} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{x=-1}^{0} \int_{y=-x-1}^{x+y} dy dx + \int_{x=0}^{1} \int_{y=-x-1}^{x+y} dy dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{x} \left[e^{y} \right]_{-x-1}^{x+y} dx + \int_{0}^{1} e^{x} \left[e^{y} \right]_{x-1}^{x+y} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(e^{2x+y} - e^{-y} \right) dx + \int_{0}^{1} \left(e - e^{2x-y} \right) dx$$

$$= e - \frac{1}{e}$$

2 solution: Chyt de variable

$$\begin{cases} X = x - y \\ Y = x + y \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Y = \frac{1}{2}(X + Y) \\ Y = \frac{1}{2}(X + Y) \end{cases}$$

$$\int f(x,y) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}$$

the transfer to

$$I = \iint_{\mathcal{R}} e^{x+y} dx dy = \iint_{\mathcal{R}'} e^{y} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx dy$$

avec 12'={(x,y) / |x|<1 et |y|<1}

D'où un calcul plus facile:

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{-1}^{1} dx \right) \left(\int_{-1}^{1} e^{y} dy \right)$$

I= e-e-1

